

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 10, 1897.

Just one-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed, and in that time Republicans have done more in the way of carrying out the pledges of the platform than was ever accomplished in double that time by any previous administration. When you consider that this has been done with a Senate in which the Republicans are in a minority you should celebrate the close of the first four months, instead of grumbling because the full four years' undertaking has not been completed.

"Protests" coming from foreign nations relative to the tariff which we are about adopting are not looked upon as a serious matter by our statesmen in Washington. A cold-blooded statistician who wanted to see whether these nations would really carry out their threats of retaliation against our tariff has found out that the fifteen nations in question enjoy in their trade with the United States a balance in their favor amounting to \$1,750,000 in the past decade, a condition they are not likely to disturb by adverse legislation, even if our new tariff is not framed especially in their behalf.

Mr. Bryan ought to stop "invading" the enemy's country to make bargains for delegations in 1900 as the price for his silence in local campaigns, and devote his attention to muzzling his special organ, the *Omaha World-Herald*. That paper has at last yielded to the general conviction that the prosperity at which he continues to scoff is really with us, and is publishing articles after article showing the business improvement among the farmers and stock-growers of the West. A late issue of that paper especially calls attention to the revival of the cattle industry, which it says is not only clearly apparent but likely to continue.

There is no step backward in business, although the season of midsummer quiet is near. Improvement continues, gradual and prudently cautious as before, although in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago. Business men of the highest standing in all parts of the country have gradually perceived that the tide has begun to rise and are regulating their contracts and investments and plans for the future with a confidence quite unknown to them a short time ago. Great changes before the adjournment of Congress are hardly to be expected, but removal of uncertainty is with reason expected to bring into operation buying forces which have been restricted for months. Meanwhile it is encouraging that crop prospects still grow brighter; that the industries meet a gradually increasing demand for products; that labor questions which have been a threatening aspect have been adjusted, and that the Treasury maintains its ample strength notwithstanding some exports of gold brought about by premiums paid on behalf of foreign governments.—*Dun's Review*, June 26.

The County Board of Education, composed of Messrs. J. J. Bagwell, N. F. Roberts and J. H. Fleming, met last Monday and organized by electing Mr. J. J. Bagwell chairman. Messrs. D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court, and J. J. Rogers, Register of Deeds, as required by law, took part in the election of the County Supervisor. Messrs. Bagwell, Roberts, Young and Rogers voted for Rev. Henry W. Norris. Rev. Fleming having received a majority of the votes, was declared elected Supervisor, and qualified by taking the oath of office before Clerk Young, and then took a seat as secretary of the board.

The board established the lines of each district in accordance with the lines of the various townships of the county.

The matter of appointment of committees for each district was discussed, and recommendations received from many of the districts, but the board, in order to be as careful as possible in selecting committees, passed the resolution following, which it will be well for those interested to read, as certain days are set apart to consider said appointments for certain districts. The resolution says:

"Resolved, That the board will elect no one as committees on account of his politics, and that we will only consider the politics of the appointee in so far as it is necessary to comply with the law, and we request the people to send us the names of the best men that are unobjectionable to any of the people, and that the board will take up the appointment of committees for Wake Forest, New Light, Little River, Mark's Creek, Barton's Creek and House Creek, on Monday, 12th of July, at 10 o'clock, and the appointment of committees for Middle Creek, Holly Springs, Cary, Cedar Fork, Buckhorn, White Oak and Swift Creek will be taken up Tuesday, 13th, at 10 o'clock, and the committees for Neuse River, Oak Grove, St. Matthews, St. Mary's and Panther Branch will be taken up at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, July 14th."

The board starts off under favorable auspices and bids fair to strengthen our heretofore weak public school system.

Mr. Fleming, the Democratic member, in addressing the board, said that there had been something wrong with our school system, but it seemed that the people found it out before his party did. The wrongs will now be righted.

The selection of ex-Senator Norris is a good one, and he will make a worthy and efficient supervisor.

RECORDER CHEATHAM.

Recorder Henry P. Cheatham relieved Charles High Jinks Taylor from official duty on a recent morning. It was a sad scene, to see "High Jinks," so reluctantly give up that four thousand dollar plum. Just think of it, High Jinks' pet will be relieved also! Mr. Cheatham intends to establish such reforms that the people of this city will appreciate. One thing about Mr. Cheatham, he is a gentleman. When the personnel of his office is changed the people will then see the difference in a man who knows his business and one who has got his business to learn.

Yes, High Jinks has gone, never to return to official life again. Who will mourn? Some few may, perhaps, shed a tear and wonder to themselves, what fools these mortals are. A man who could have been the greatest in the history of his race, has no one to drop a tear of sympathy.—*Washington Bee*.

DOCTORING NEWSPAPERS.

The *Winston Republican* wants to know what is to be done with all the young men who have just been licensed to practice medicine. We can't tell, unless some of them commence doctoring newspapers.

For instance, there's the *News and Observer*. Its editor came home to "save the State," but the State didn't seem to be very anxious for his assistance. That fretted it. Now it is very seriously injured. We don't know whether it was suicide or not. At any rate it shot off a big gun last week, and strange to say, it knew it was loaded. The gun proved to be of a boomerang variety. We don't know whether it knew that or not, but it returned again with greater force than that with which it was sent, the object it struck having been encased in armor sufficiently strong to accelerate its speed on its return journey.

Now, we surmise the *News and Observer* will not shoot again till Independence day.—*Progressive Farmer*.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The following editorial from the *State Normal Magazine* is timely:

"By act of the last Legislature every township in North Carolina will have the opportunity of voting in August upon the question of levying a local township tax to supplement its public school fund, and every township will receive from the State an amount equal to the amount raised by the special tax that it levies, provided that amount does not exceed \$500, which is the maximum that any township may receive for this purpose from the State treasury."

"It seems to us that the only hope for any great improvement of our public schools lies in local taxation. The State has gone almost as far in the direction of a general tax for public schools as their most sanguine friends can reasonably hope for it to go, and still the public schools are sadly inadequate to the stupendous work of educating the great masses of our people. Unless the people of the various county communities of North Carolina shall, like the people of the leading towns and cities of the State, have the wisdom clearly to see and the courage bravely to perform their duty in this matter, by meeting the State half way and supplementing by a local tax the insufficient public school fund, the public schools must continue to struggle with a hopeless task, and thousands of the present generation must still be doomed to wear the galling yoke of ignorance."

"To your tents, O Israel!" Friends of public education, lovers of humanity, loyal sons and daughters of Carolina, now is the time for you to show your faith and your love for your works. You stand face to face with the most glorious opportunity that this generation has had of securing an effective and adequate system of common schools and thereby banishing the blight of illiteracy from every community in your beloved State. "Men and women who love your State, allow not this opportunity to pass unused; buckle on your armor, march forth into every community of this Commonwealth, and do battle with tongue and pen, and influence and vote for local taxation, the hope of the public schools."

IT MAKES ME TIRED.

MR. EDITOR: It is to be regretted that so much of the time of the last Legislature was taken up in a hunt and scramble for office. It is said, with too much truth, that in this scramble the public business was very much neglected; it is true to a certain extent that this hunt for office is still continued. But this is always the case when a change of administration takes place, whether State or National. There never has been such a raid made upon a national administration for office as was made upon Cleveland's first administration. Nothing has ever been written in North Carolina equal in humor and withering in sarcasm to Pat Winston's "On to Washington," published in the *Republican*, and other papers of the State. These letters ought to be reproduced.

This scene has not been enacted by Democrats in State administrations for a long time, as that party has been in power and in control of the State patronage for more than twenty years. But those who are old enough have a vivid recollection of the scramble for office that took place then. This feeling was so strong, and the hunt for office so hot that nothing was allowed to stand in its way; and Republicans were tumbled headforemost out of office by the right of might and power.

This continued until every department of the government was in possession of the Democratic party—the Governor and his advisers, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Auditor; every Judge in the State and the subordinates of their Courts that they had control of; every superintendent and officer of the penal and charitable institutions of the State, the penitentiary and the asylums—were offered and named by good loyal Democrats. This was the condition in which the State was found two years ago, when the Republicans and Populists gained

control of the Legislature and a part of the judiciary of the State; and in the last election in the Governor and the other State officers, voted for at that time.

This administration undertook to put in charge of the penitentiary and these sacred charitable institutions some Republicans and some Populists, to divide the honors and responsibilities of these sacred institutions with the Democrats. And every Democratic paper in the State, and every Democrat that thinks he is a leader of Democracy (and there be many of this sort) raised the cry and howl, white and snivel, that the wicked Republicans and Populists had dragged the sacred institutions into politics. This makes me tired.

They must think the people are fools or are void of principle as they are, when they undertake to make the people believe that the Republicans and Populists have dragged these institutions into politics because they want a part of the places filled with their people, when the Democrats had every place in these institutions filled with a Democrat.

Their chatter about "pie hunters" is equally ridiculous. Who ever saw a Democrat that did not want office-pie? What are these virtuous disinterested Democratic gentlemen, placed in these sacred institutions for political reasons, doing now? Has one of them retired to give place to the partisan appointed in his place without a contest? Is it the love of pie that causes them to cling to their office with the grip of death?

From the abuse which they have heaped upon Populists and Republicans, and the contempt with which they have affected to treat them, I am surprised that they are willing to disgrace themselves by holding office under a Populist-Republican administration.

—*Winston Republican*.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL LAW.

To the Friends of Public Education: I wish to explain one or two important changes in the school law as enacted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina.

First. The township is to be the unit of our public school system. The public schools in the township are under the control and management of the five school committees. These men have large discretion as to establishing schools in their townships. As a matter of fact, under the old law in many instances, there are three huts, not school houses, each receiving about \$75 per year. Under the new law it is possible to have, instead of the three huts, one good school house near the center of the territory covered by the three huts and have \$225 for this school. Instead of having three \$15 teachers we may have one \$50 man or woman that may do more for the school children in four months than under the old system was done in two or three years. Who would not rather send his children two or even three miles to a school that is a school than to have a poor school on the corner of his farm? I am aware that some are very much opposed to the township system on account of school houses being near them, and on account of work or money spent on some of these houses. I hope those persons will take a liberal view of this matter, lay aside personal preference and join in hearty co-operation for the greatest good to the greatest number. When we unite the small schools into one good, strong school, with one energetic, live teacher, then and not until then may we expect to have public schools of such force and character as will be felt in our State.

Second. The election to be held on "Tuesday after the second Monday in August" is worthy of your careful consideration. This election is to be held in every township. The County Commissioners at their June meeting are to give notice of this election in every county in North Carolina. Any township that votes to tax itself \$500 for public schools will receive \$500 from the State Board of Education; or if this amount is raised by private subscription for a township, the same amount may be received from the State Board of Education. Friends, do not become alarmed when you hear the word "tax." I am sure that our country people do have a hard time to pay their taxes, but consider how little would be the tax of each one in a township in order to raise \$1,500 and then have this supplemented by the State with \$500, making \$2,000, in addition to what school fund you now have. Suppose where we now have twelve schools in a township we make only eight strong schools, each one would receive from the \$2,000 \$250; add this \$250 to your school fund. If we can put three of the \$75 schools together, then we would have \$350 plus \$225, which is \$575 for each school. Now, my friends, do not say that all this looks very well on paper, but it cannot be done in our State. I tell you it can be done, and when we have \$475 for each of our public schools in our State, then we will have a right to demand professional teachers in our public schools. What right have we to talk about professional teachers in our public schools with only \$75 or \$100 a year to pay such teachers?

Third. I would like to remove, if possible, the idea that some of our people have in regard to teachers' salaries. I have heard school committees compare the time of a school teacher with that of the wood-chopper, the ditcher and the ordinary laborer. I have naught to say against any man who does this kind of work. It is honorable and right, but what I want to call your attention to is that a man's education is his investment. Let us see what an ordinary education costs. In time it costs six years; two years preparatory and four years in college. We will say the cost of the preparatory education is \$300; of the college four years at \$250 each, making a cost of \$1,300. The six years' time spent in school would be worth at least \$600. Thus we see that the total cost of an ordinary education in time and money is about \$1,900. These figures mean strict economy on the part of the student. The interest on this education is three cents per day at 6 per cent. interest. Now, what farmer or what business man would invest \$1,900 and compare his income with the 35-cent wood-chopper or the ordinary laborer, who has invested neither time nor money? C. H. MEBANE, Raleigh, May 13, 1897.

AN ACT TO DEFINE THE DUTIES OF LOCAL BOARDS OF THE STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Local Boards of Trustees of the respective State Colored Normal Schools shall have the general management of their respective schools.

SEC. 2. That the Local Boards of Trustees shall elect their respective superintendents and teachers, regulate the salaries of superintendents and teachers: Provided, That the election of such superintendents and teachers and their salaries shall meet the approval of the State Board of Education: Provided further, That when necessary, for any cause, for the removal of a superintendent or a teacher in any one of these schools, this shall be done by the Local Board of Trustees, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education.

SEC. 3. The members of the respective Local Boards of Trustees shall be appointed by the State Board of Education, their respective terms of office shall be for two years: Provided, That any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the State Board of Education.

SEC. 4. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly, read three times and ratified this 23d day of February, 1897.

A. F. HILEMAN,

Speaker House Representatives.

C. A. REYNOLDS,

President Senate.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE COLORED STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the entire amount of money now appropriated in aid of the Colored State Normal Schools shall be ascertained by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he shall divide this sum equally among the several schools, and the State Treasurer shall pay the proportionate amount to each of the said schools as shall be certified to him by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. All acts making appropriations to the several colored State Normal Schools are amended as provided in the first section of the act.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

In the General Assembly, read three times and ratified this 8th day of March, 1897.

Last year's experience as a tail to the Democratic kite was quite enough for the average Populist. He wants no more of it this year, and is determined that he will not have it.

President McKinley has reason to congratulate himself and his party on the fact that the tariff bill has been passed more quickly after its inauguration than any tariff since the first Congress.

The fact that the Democrats propose to grab all the fat offices in the State where they are now urging another "fusion" with the Populists makes the members of the latter party somewhat wary this time.

Railroad men, manufacturers, and business men of all sections and parties regard marked improvement in business and confidence, and predict that the renewal of activity is permanent in its character.

The average Southern Democrat who finds the productions of his section well protected by the new tariff measure, now looks with entire complacency upon the fact that one-half of the members of Congress from south of Mason and Dixon's line voted for protection.

The demand for those beautiful tables by which the silver orators sought to prove last year that the price of wheat is dependent upon the price of silver has suddenly fallen off since wheat has continued to advance and silver has steadily decreased in price for many months past.

Silver-mine owners who are attempting to carry Iowa and Ohio on the silver issue this fall should have a "business" consultation with Mr. Debs and arrange with him to delay the departure of his communistic organization until after the election. They need all of that kind of votes they can muster.

The Commissioner of Pensions does not agree with the Democratic idea that the duty of examining surgeons is to invent ways and means of keeping old soldiers from getting pensions justly due them, and so has dismissed about five hundred Democratic examining surgeons who seem to have thought that their chief duty during the past four years.

The proposition for a half flat door has no further charms for Tom Watson and his Populist followers. He has announced a new platform of a government issue of paper money which shall give per capita of fifty dollars to everybody, and he expects to put this in the platform at the convention of his party this week and send the free-coinage proposition to the rear.

It is doubtless a great disappointment to Mr. Bryan to know that he is not to figure as the chief of the silver movement in the next campaign. But the mine owners who put up the cash for the silver fight have decided that a man with a less record will not do for a second race, and have therefore passed the word along the line that he is to be ignored in the future.

No wonder Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee rejected Mr. Bryan's \$1,500 contribution to the campaign fund of that party under the circumstances. The idea of supposing that so small a sum would command the Presidential nomination of a great party is preposterous. A man with the financial wisdom which Mr. Bryan professes ought to have known better.

Democratic support for the protective tariff is one of the causes of the improved conditions through the country. Business men who are constantly studying these conditions are of the opinion that the tariff bill which has just been framed will remain on the statute books for a long time because of the growth of the protective sentiment among the Democrats, and that with its permanency there will be permanent business prosperity.

Scrap books and newspaper files are inconvenient things to politicians who make reckless assertions. Candidate Bryan last fall paraded in his speeches in various parts of the country the fact that Senator Sherman had asserted that the growth of population and business in the United States required an increase of \$42,000,000 a year in the currency, and said that the cessation of the coinage of silver had cut off the opportunity to add this necessary amount to our money. Mr. Bryan finds this statement particularly embarrassing, just now, in view of the announcement that the coinage of the mints of the United States this fiscal year will be in round numbers a hundred million dollars, and that in the calendar year 1896 ninety-nine million dollars, which is two and a half times as much as he last fall asserted was necessary to keep pace with our growth of population and business. When it is further considered that the money circulation of the United States to day is 138 million greater than a year ago, it will be seen that his distress over what he assumed was a lack of ability to increase our own currency 42 million a year was not only unfounded, but evidently intended to mislead.

LET US UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

It has grieved us to learn that some brethren, whom we love and admire, in the Chowan section, do not approve our advocacy of local taxation for school purposes. We desire to reason together candidly with them and all in their attitude. They represent a section which always has been loyal and true, the section to which the former editor of this paper pointed one evening in his last days and said to the son upon whom his work fell, "There is where I began life," as if to indicate that he desired to be remembered as coming from that section. If we had no other bond of attachment between us and the Chowan brethren, this would be sufficient. To that section the *Recorder* has often looked for help, and we are sure that if we differ with those brethren we differ in love; we can understand each other and be glad.

Our eastern counties have a large colored population. The white people are often threatened with rule by the colored race, or by demagogues who represent that race. In consequence there is no little feeling between the races. The white people pay nearly all the taxes, but the colored people get their share for schools according to their population and not to what they pay. It is, therefore, inevitable if local taxation is voted for successfully that the white people will pay most of the taxes and the colored people get most of the funds. We think this is a fair statement of the condition of affairs. Let us face it honestly, and do what is right.

Will a man starve his own children, because if he makes some bread for them he must give a part of it to the children of another race and also keep them from starving? Will a man refuse to tax himself in order to get adequate schools for his own children, because thereby he also provides for the education of the children of another race, and children who must be citizens. But some one says, "This is not the case; we can provide private schools of our own." We answer, first, we have not been doing so, and second, according to the report of Superintendent Scarborough only five per cent. only 30,000 out of 630,000 of the children of the people of North Carolina are in private schools. Brothers, you may have a private school in your village, you may have one in your home; but what of the tens of thousands of little homes away from the railroads and the towns, out where the heart of North Carolina is? Will you think of them? You are Christian patriots. They must have Public Schools or none. Will you deny us the privilege of doing our duty by them, because you have private schools? Would you refuse to lift up them, because you are already lifted up?

Moreover, we are prepared to say and to maintain that to educate the colored race will help North Carolina domestically, politically, industrially and religiously. The colored man is capable of keeping a better home than he does keep; give him education that he may know how, that he may aspire to do so. He is capable of being a better citizen than he is now. He is capable of being a more useful member of our community. He is capable of being a more patriotic citizen. He is capable of being a more industrious worker. He is capable of being a more religious man. He is capable of being a more virtuous man. He is capable of being a more useful member of our community. He is capable of being a more patriotic citizen. He is capable of being a more industrious worker. He is capable of being a more religious man. He is capable of being a more virtuous man.

The western counties the colored race is no obstacle to local taxation. But in these counties the need of better schools and longer terms is just as great. If the question comes to this: Shall we have intelligent, educated and an intelligent colored race, or shall we have a white race and an illiterate white race and an illiterate colored race, which will you choose, brother? Certainly no one, even in the "black district," can blame us for urging the need and showing the only way to better schools and longer terms.

If the white race does have to pay the tax, it will be no great burden. A tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars is only one dollar on the thousand; five dollars on five thousand, ten dollars on ten thousand; the thirty cents on the poll is paid by all alike. And this, friends and brethren, is the price of North Carolina's present need—good schools for every 630,000 children, that she may have an intelligent citizenship; that she may be a greater, nobler Commonwealth; that she may be richer industrially, and mightier religiously; that she may come forth into the power and the glory for which her Creator designed her.

Local taxation is the only hope. If there were any other way, we would have found it and clung to it. The readers of the *Recorder* know we have studied this problem assiduously. We began by insisting that the State, by her Constitution owes the people four-months' schools. The levy was increased and the law so changed as to make four-months' schools an early probability. But four-months' schools are not a *quarta*, are not sufficient for North Carolina's need. We must have better schools, better equipped, better teachers, longer terms. And to get this we must have local taxation. The

general system has failed everywhere; it has had a fair trial in North Carolina and has failed. We must supplement it with the local township system, which has proved successful in many towns in North Carolina and in the Western and New England States; we must, or remain, in spite of our noble history and hereditary and surpassed natural advantages, among the lowest in the ranks of sister States.

This is the crisis in North Carolina. We realize that its turning in August will carry good or ill for our State and its people, and knowing this so fully, as to prevent us from doing everything we can to battle out a glorious victory over ignorance. Our banner is the banner of Light; it shall not go down before the darkness; the children of the main people of North Carolina shall be educated.—*Biblical Recorder*.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY WRITES.

The following letter has been received by Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane, which is of general interest to the people of the State:

"Hon. C. H. Mebane, Raleigh, N. C.

"DEAR SIR: I send a check for \$14,000, closing Peabody appropriation for this educational year, except two hundred dollars, which are due to Greensboro Normal, and will be paid in July. The balance of the money is to be dated, signed and returned, will explain the apportionment of the money."

"I was sorry not to have had a free and full conference with you in reference to the use of Peabody money. I am writing you from recommendations of schools you have sent, it seems that I have been unfortunate in conveying an intelligible idea of the policy of the fund."

"Generally, exclusively in most States, the money is used to promote teaching or professional training through the college at Nashville and normal schools and institutes in the State."

In North Carolina, we have supported scholarships at Nashville and a few at Greensboro and some so-called colored normals."

"To these, under special appeal, Durham and Clinton were added, but they will not be added next year."

"Now, what shall be done next year? The scholarships at Nashville will be continued and liberal aid will be continued to Greensboro."

"I greatly desire to stimulate and improve the teaching in colored schools, but I do not wish to practice a sort of deception."

"The enclosed receipt mentioned schools all of which, with the exception of Durham and Clinton, claim to be normal schools."

"You and I know they are not, except in name. I hoped North Carolina would have established one or two real schools for colored teachers."

"A bill was passed, I believe, but it is uncertain when the school will be put in operation."

"Understand me, for your recommendation and statement of teachers, pupils, course of instruction, and so on, are all to ask the trustees to aid some colored schools, or few of the best, but not under the claim of their being normals, and this only until the regular and real normal is established. Look over the field and give me facts and your judgment."

"Again, I have had numerous applications for aid to town schools on condition of local aid. This I seek to promote, but he who seeks to discriminate. The aid as given must be a trifling amount, a partial commitment to help the schools of Raleigh and Washington, provided the negroes get the benefit of the public schools. But High Point, Reidsville, Chapel Hill and other places, other places, are buying for Peabody money. Let me have your best judgment as to one or two, and the facts."

"I must adopt the rule of communication with these schools through the State Superintendent. Principals or trustees talk to me, or write, and both sides get wrong impressions and complaints are generated."

"It is best for them to send applications through you and to get your endorsement after surveying the whole field."

"With sincere thanks for your cheerful co-operation."

I am, yours truly,

J. L. M. CURRY."

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The State Board of Examiners have been elected by the Board of Education, and are as follows: Prof. W. L. Potest, of Wake Forest College; President L. L. Hobbs, of Guilford College, and Prof. M. C. Nolia, Superintendent of the Wilmington graded schools.

The election occurred at a meeting of the Board of Education in the government office on Monday. The new local Board of Trustees for the Colored Normal School at Greensboro is to have been selected at the same meeting, but was deferred.

The Board of Examiners will hold office for two years, and Superintendent C. H. Mebane will be their Chairman *ex officio*. The Board will prepare and furnish to the several county supervisors a set of examination questions, covering subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools of the State, which shall be submitted at the State annual county examination of teachers, and shall be used by the county supervisors as a basis for the first-grade life certificate, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and shall examine and grade the papers of all applicants for a first-grade life certificate, and shall issue said certificate to such applicants as are properly qualified and justly entitled thereto, and all examination papers of applicants to whom first-grade life certificates shall be granted shall be kept on file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; provided, that each applicant for a first-grade life certificate shall pay in advance to the county supervisor, of \$5, which shall be repaid to the applicant at least one month before the regular annual county examination of teachers, full information as to the nature and character of the requirements for such first-grade certificates, which will annually prepare and furnish to the several county supervisors a set of examination questions, covering subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools of the State, which shall be submitted at the State annual county examination of teachers, and shall be used by the county supervisors as a basis for the first-grade life certificate, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and shall examine and grade the papers of all applicants for a first-grade life certificate, and shall issue said certificate to such applicants as are properly qualified and justly entitled thereto, and all examination papers of applicants to whom first-grade life certificates shall be granted shall be kept on file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; 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